Price, \\$3,00 in 6 months, or \$2,621 in advance.

OUS DEPARTMENT. the London Baptist Magazine.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. if the Report read at Oxford,

Oct. 1, 1817. negeneral meetings in London es read, comprising the most taelligence which had been rethat period. To that Report a can as yet be made; but as but partially circulated, we from it, for the information of o day, a brief review of the ns, occasionally inserting, head, what information has

as usual, with the province DINAGEPORE, lying about 240 of Calcutta, is the first station sour attention. Late accounts mention, that several enqui-Purneah, a considerable town to nd had travelled thither, who ord with serious attention, and gred several copies of the goslake, which were given them at quest, to carry back to the residence.

ry has been, for some time ned by Krishnoo with his usual nd zeal. In one of his excurighboring village, he informpole that he was come to offer ord of God " without money price." His hearers, however, anding these disinterested ofto heathens, were afraid to aceks; and Krishnoo, full of grief, prayed to God on their account. m visit, he found them more atdesirous of books to read. On casion he visited Mandaroo, a hich the scriptures had never or heard of before. A fair bethat time in the town, many were assembled, among whom ated a great number of books, ch discussion with several men

among them. who lately visited the station at marks: " Never was my faith on raised so much as since I here. All I see, and all I hear, onfirm me in the idea that Sam in this country will soon be inished." These expectations warranted by facts. Mr. Carey everal pleasing additions from around him; the people, in em eager to obtain gospels and are very desirous that more be established for the instrucchildren. We regret to add, t of the requisite funds has hith-

istant stations at SYLHET and ong have lately been visited by us missionary just mentioned Carey.) At the former, the proir brethren De Sylva and Bhagcen retarded, for want of the which are not yet translated inaguage of this district; and by and savage habits of the natives. ince of this it is stated, that the jah, near whom they reside, ceis recent elevation to the throne in sacrafice to an idol twenty whom he had brought for that om the mountains. Yet the nd inoffensive conduct of our naen had so far recommended is prince, that he has made them resents in money, and promised ere of ground, on which they wild a school, and thus introduce in a silent and gradual manner. ittagong," says Mr. Carey, "I thren De Bruyn and Baudry warm in the cause of our Masgo out almost every day when oo hot, to the markets around, of Christ. They have frequent their neighbors, and in various in to be actively spreading the the gospel around. One of the here is a drummer, who received the psalms of David at Dacca 13 ago. This poor man used to lace to place, and from house to h the psalms, to obtain some inbut could find no one to instruct out eight years ago he removed ca to Chittagong, but wandered before, thirsting for instruction, is, till at last he found De Bruyn, ed his thirst; he has since joinich, and is now a warm hearted I forgot to say that he once Catholic priest with the Psalms, him to throw the book into the it was not fit for him to read; he that the priest should order him ith the word of God, and said in that he would rather lose the the book. His name is Doeveiro; I had some talk with pleased me very much indeed. friest of the Racolees has lately ter to our brethren, written on a in the Burman character, of following is the purport : 'All are poor, and perfectly unruly; very thing that is evil, without a ace; if you will come to us, they attention to what you say; the

book that you have is very good, and all that receive it will be sheltered, as by the shade of a large tree. Numbers have heard about it, and are desirous to join you. I am a poor creature; and if you will come and help us, we shall be very thankful.' Our brethren intend to go soon, and pay them a visit."

In concluding the account of his extensive tour, Mr. Carey observes: "I am happy to say, that I had many very pleasing opportunities of speaking of Christ to those who never heard of him before : people at several places were very eager to get books and pamphlets. I had much reason to lament the not having a better stock of books and pamphlets with me, for in such a long journey I might have given away thousands to those who had never before heard the sound of the gospel. How much still remains to be done! It would be a good thing, if a person, well stocked with books and pamphlets, were constantly employed in taking such lone journeys: it would be a great-means of spreading the light of the gospel, and of keeping alive that light which has already been spread. May the Lord increase the number of laborers. I have great reason to bless the Lord for all his mercy and goodness manifested to me and all with me through this journey; he has preserved me from inpumerable dangers and great difficulties. O that for all this I may be enabled to devote myself more and more to him !"

The greater part of the members of the church recently formed at BERHAMPORE have removed from thence to Calcutta .-Still the work of God has not ceased. At the date of the last advices from hence, several families were under instruction, and desirous of admission into the church. A visit had lately been paid them by Mr. Smith, which afforded him an opportunity of preaching the gospel to great numbers.

The labors of Mr. Thomas, who is stationed at Chougacha in Jessore have been interrupted by sickness. To this church, notwithstanding, some recent additions have been made from among the natives. From SERAMPORE and CALCUTTA no

particular details can be presented, beyond

those which have already met the public

eye. The various, extensive, and beneficial labors in which our brethren have long been engaged, are in a state of encourag. ing progress. The word of life is sounding forth in various directions, principally by means of the brethren raised up hi the country; and instances frequently occur, in which it appears to be made the power of God unto salvation. One instance of this kind may serve as a specimen. In the latter end of September, 1816, a man called at the mission house with a Bengalee New Testament in his hand, bound in leather, and much worn. He asked the nted a full compliance with this missionaries to teach him the doctrines of this book, which he said he had been reading a year, and had read it nearly through. They invited him to stay, & placed him under the instruction of Mr. Smith. After some days they discovered, that this man, then quite young, had been with them a few years before, but had been inveigled away, and prevailed upon to become a Mussulman. On the 27th of October he brought in his hand tha following petition that they would baptize him-" O brethren! I am a great sinner, and each of my sins is very heavy; there is one way of salvation. Bury me in the grave of the Lord Jesus Christ; feed me with his flesh, and cause me to drink his blood. I want that religion, which, according to the command of God, consists in truth, mercy and pardon; that knowledge and disposition of mind which are necessary to enable me to shew to others the good way, that grace which shall enable me to practise holiness. I have truly believed with my heart, that the Lord Jesus has borne our sins in his own body on the tree. I know not when I shall die. In the name of the Lord Jesus do not delay my baptism."

Besides those brethren who have lately arrived at Calcutta from England, (Messrs Randall and Penny,) a valuable addition has been made to the number of missionaries in the person of Mr. J. T. Ricketts, who left a situation of importance in a temporal point of view, in the island of Amboyna, that he might connect himself with the mission. He has been united to the church at Serampore, and since ordained to the work of the ministry. He is gone to occupy a station in the vicinity of Moorshedabad, and the senior brethren addressed him a letter of advice on the occasion, which happily conveys their sentiments on the nature of the work in which he is en-

gaged. At VANS-VARIYA, a village not far from Serampore, where a small Christian society sprang up some time since, solely in consequence of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, we learn, that Tarachund, their minister, continues to show much zeal and earnestness in the cause of Christ. He is said to spend nearly all his income in promoting the gospel, reserving scarcely any part for himself.

Our brethren Moore and Rowe, who have long occupied the station at DIGAH, have been much encouraged of late by growing success. Various pleasing addi-tions have been made to this little church from among the natives; but the word has been more peculiarly owned to the conversion of many of our own countrymen in

the army. One letter mentions twentyfour of these who had openly professed their love to Christ. Others have since followed their example; nor was this gracious work at a stand when the latest advices which have reached us left the station in November, 1816. (To be continued.)

From the London Missionary Register.

SIERRA LEONE. .

State of the liberated Negroes and Schools at Regent's Town.

Messrs. Cates and Brennand, on a visit to this station, soon after their arrival at the Colony, write :-

"At Regent's Town we found great cause to rejoice and be thankful. A general attention is excited among the liberated negroes, both old and young, about the welfare of their souls. Many are earnestly inquiring what they must do to be saved; while it is confidently to be hoped, that, in some, Christ is already formed the hope of glory. May the number of these increase, at all the stations, till every soul shall be brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God !"

The simple details of Mr. Johnson's letters will awaken gratitude in all the sincere friends of Africa.

After referring to the first administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper, as related in former letters, he proceeds:

" Several more of the liberated negroes came forward, and gave striking evidence of a work of grace; and I again, with joy, informed Mr. Butscher, who came on Christmas day, and baptized nine adults and one infant. After the ordinance of baptism, we again celebrated the dying love of our blessed Saviour-thirty-one in

"Several more adults offered themselves for baptism; but not having sufficiently examined them, I advised them to wait till another opportunity.

"I learn from the Rev. Mr. Garnon, that you and our other friends have set apart, as we have done, Saturday evenings for prayer, on our behalf, and that of our brethren throughout the world. Glory be to the Lord, who has greatly blessed that season here among us!

"I shall mention one instance, which may assure us all that our God hears and answers our prayers.

"During prayer, one Saturday evening, two young men were much afferred, and prayed earnestly, 'Jesus Massa! have mercy!' After service, about nine o'clock, I heard a noise in a house a little distance from us. On going thither, I found some of the negroes on their knees, crying aloud, O Jesus! have mercy!' Some were sitting weeping and trembling; and others singing praises to the Saviour, as well as they could, in their broken language. I went in and conversed with them; and then proposed to sing a hymn, which was done with the shedding of many tears : af-

The poor negroes seemed so much affected, that when Mr. Johnson left them, many were crying, like the publican, God be merciful to me a sinner !

ter which I prayed with them.

Mr. Johnson adds-" This was a scene which I never had witnessed before; and you may, dear sir, easily conceive what I felt. I was quite overcome. O what has not the Lord done ! When we came out, I prayed the Lord to give me but one soul; but, blessed be His holy name, he has given me more than one."

He afterwards writes-" We have had another feast. 'Ten adults, one boy and one girl, have been baptized. We surrounded the mercy-seat of our God, in remembering the dying love of our Saviour, forty-one in number; and we intend to do the same next Sunday, when a few more will be baptized, God willing.

"Glory be to our Saviour for his work ! Not unto us, not unto us ; but blessing, and honor, and power, be unto Him, that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. Amen !"

The negroes had been visited with the small pox : two boys and one girl only died of this disease in the schools. Several of the people, however, who refused to be inoculated, fell victims. The negroes and the school-boys and girls were quite well when Mr. Johnson wrote. Of the girl who died, he says,-

"I have every reason to believe that she is now with Jesus. She lamented very much over her wicked heart, in the hour of trial : and fled to Christ, the only refuge. Having been baptized, I read the prayers over her grave, and spoke a few words on the occasion, from Amos iv. 12. Prepare to meet thy God. About 300 adults and children followed the corpse, all very neatly dressed; for the deceased was beloved of every one that knew her, and many tears were shed on her grave. I have since found that some were, on this occasion, deeply impressed with the thought of eternity. May it please God to render it an abiding impression!"

Upward of 200 people attend Mr. Johnson's family prayers; and sometimes, in the evening, the church is almost full.

Mr. Johnson adds,-" A gallery is building in the church, and will soon be finished. It will contain about 200 people. We are, at present, very much in want of room

contained 330, of which eighty were adults. " The adults (Mr. Johnson writes) make

the best progress. Several who knew not a letter in July last, read now tolerably well in Central Books, No. 2 and 3. We have now masons, bricklayers, car-

penters, shinglemakers, sawyers, smiths, tailors, brickmakers. We have made 16,000 bricks, and have about as many more ready to be burnt."

Under date of May 13th, Mr. Johnson sends further particulars. There is manifestly an increasing concern among the negroes under his care, for the salvation of their souls. They express their earnest desires in the most simple and affecting manner. One prays, " Jesus Massa! have mercy! Oh, what must me do!" And another, " Jesus Massa! me no let

you go-pardon my sin first!"
Mr. Johnson is aware of the necessity of restraining the indulgence and expression of the warm feelings of persons, first awakened, under the circumstances of his negroes, to a religious concern.

Of the increase of his communicants he

" On the fourth of May, being the first Sunday in the month, I administered the Lord's Supper to my little flock. Above fifty surrounded the table. It was a refreshing season, and was accompanied by many tears. In the afternoon, I baptized eight adults.

" Thus it pleases God-blessed be his holy name! to add, from time to time, new members unto the church, and such, I

trust, as shall be saved.

"The gallery is finished, but we are still short of room. The governor has been pleased to resolve, that a large addition to the church shall be made at the east end, which will be begun as soon as my house is finished.

"At present, I keep the day schools only three times a week; as all the people and boys are employed to fetch rice, to lay in as store for the approaching rainy season. To all appearance, we shall labor under a scarcity, as the harvest failed. The Adult Evening School is going on well, and increasing. Six men and three women read the Testament. I asked one of the men how he liked his new book. He said, 'I cannot thank the Lord Jesus Christ enough for this good book, for I HAVE SEEN MYSELF IN IT.'

" It pleases God to bless us still with health and strength. The rains approach very fast. We have tornadoes aimost

every day."

His last letter is dated June 27th. We extract from it the following particulars: " I sit down again, to inform you of our success in the work of the Lord. But we are not without trials. It must, however, be so; and our blessed Jesus has forewarned us of them.

My dear wife has been severely afflicted with illness; but is, blessed be God! recovering, though very slowly. She appeared to be for several days in a dying state; but He who caused the blind to see, the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, the sick to be whole, and the very dead to rise, caused her also to rise from a bed of sickness.

" Several have been added to the church of Christ at this place, since I wrote to you last; and others have walked more to the glory of God. At our last sacrament, I administered the Lord's Supper to fifty-nine.

" A circumstance lately occurred, which appears to me worthy of notice. I remarked a woman attending morning and evening prayer, and almost every time weeping; which appeared somewhat strange to me, as she understood very little English. One day I talked with her, and made her comprehend that I wished to know why she wept. She pointed to her heart, and said. " Here! here!" I directed a pious young woman, who could understand her, to go and speak with her."

Mr. Johnson found afterward that her mind had been led to reflect deeply on her sinfulness and danger; and that it was her sense of this state which so much affected her. He says of her afterwards :-

"Others of our pious people, who can understand her, give her counsel and encouragament. She has hitherto walked as a Christian. I will work, and who shall let it! Amen. Even so, Lord Jesus, carry on thy work which thou hast begun among us!"

In a letter to the Assistant Secretary, dated Feb. 6th, Mr. Wenzel gives an affecting picture of the miseries arising from the slave trade.

"In the beginning of November, I had nearly 200 liberated negroes: two thirds were children: but, in that month, a vessel was taken with 550 slaves on board; and the poor creatures who were confined in her, suffered so greatly, that, in the course of bringing her into Sierra Leone, during a fortnight, more than 200 died. The others were greatly emaciated. More than 110 children, and about twenty men and women, were sent to Kissey Town, in the course of three days. The poor children, not having been accustomed to eat rice, fell upon such insects and even reptiles as they could find, as also upon my fowls and ducks. They were all of the Ebo nation. We were obliged to keep watch day and night; but it was impossible to confine them to the houses. They were running about in the night, and stole

The schools, at the date of this letter, | from the farms what they could get. They thus brought a deplorable disease on themselves: the dysentary became prevalent among them, which carried off more than fifty in the space of a month. To this succeeded the small-pox, which is still making great havoc, and more than thirty have become victims to this disease."

CHEROKEE MISSION.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

We are under obligations to Miss Huntley, of Hartford, for the following interesting intelligence respecting the Cherokee Indians, contained in an extract of a letter from Rev. E. Cornelius.

There is a singular combination of cir-

cumstances, in favor of the design of civilizing and reforming the Indians. Among these, the disposition manifested among them to support schools, and have their youth instructed, is not among the least striking. The Choctaw Nation have repeatedly solicited our government to help them in this respect : and a few months since a delegation of the Cherokee tribe preferred the same request while at the city of Washington. Mr. Thomas L. M'Kinney, an officer of the government, in a letter to me, observes, " It was matter of very sincere joy to listen to the expressions of solicitude by these people, to have schools generally established among them." In consequence of the scarcity of game, they are very rapidly coming into habits of industry. Hundreds and thousands of them cultivate the earth. In the Choctaw nation, about 2000 spinning wheels, and several hundred looms, have been made and distributed. The Cherokees are much ahead of the Choctaws. Their women almost universally dress after the manner of the whites, in gowns manufactured by themselves, from cotton, which they raise on their own little plantations. They are all extremely eager to receive missionaries, and school teachers, and will themselves do something very handsome towards supporting them. It is cause of astonishment to travellers to see hundreds of Indians, living in habitations as comfortable as those of their white neighbors. And the conviction of their native hospitality is usually excited and strengthened -Now, from these circumstances we gather all the motives to assist them, that we do in the case of any fellow sufferer, who instead of abusing your offer of mercy, is laboring all he can to assist himself. At the time I had my talk with the Cherokee nation in council, the speaker of that council and nounced their decision, in a long and animated speech, beginning thus, " I am now going to address the council of the Cherokee nation; and each chief will inform his town respectively, the result of our deliberation, on the subject of what we have heard from the northern good people, who have sent this man to us; of their offer of pity to our people, and that we have taken hold of that offer. We have thought right to accept their benevolent object, that our children may learn to act well in life, and their minds be enlarged to know the ways of our Creator. For we have been told that by education we may know that at death our spirit will return to the Father of it. It will also promote our children's good to labor for their living, when they come to years of manhood. I am sensible the hunting life is not to be depended on. So our father, the President Washington recommended to us to labor instead of hunting. These good people have established one school at Chickamaugah, and sent us teachers to educate our children. Whereupon the council require all persons to treat them friendly, and not to disturb any thing they have. And as there is now a deputation of warriors to start immediately to visit the President of the United States, the chiefs are also requested to instruct them, to ask our new father the President, for his assistance to educate our children."-This is an outline of the speech furnished me by Charles R. Hicks, the second man, and one of the beloved men in the Cherokee nation. A committee of Indians, were also by their own accord appointed to protect the establishment at Chickamaugah and afford it every support; and the instances of their friendship are almost numberless. That school flourishes greatly :- since I left there, which was in October last, the brethren have written me, that they hope two or three poor natives, have found our dear Saviour, and realized the preciousness of his salvation. One of these converts is a most promising Cherokee girl about 16 or 17 years of age. She has made the most astonishing proficiency since she has been in the school. And now my brother Kingsbury writes that with tears in her eyes, she often expresses the most ardent desire to live in their family, and devote her days to the instruction of her poor people, as she calls them. In a subsequent letter, one of the brethren writes me, "Catharine gives increasing evidence, every day, of being a child of God; by her fruits we know, that she hath the love of God shed abroad in her heart. She has already become a teacher in Israel, and takes much pains to make the little inconsiderate Cherokees understand the privilege they enjoy in attending school here. She has often been heard interceding with her heavenly Father for them, and every night she reads the Bible, and

prays with those little girls who room with her." Her name is Catharine Brown; she is exceedingly modest and amiable, and though an Indian, very comely in her features. The labors of that dear and apostolic missionary, Mr. Gambould, in the Cherokee nation have been crowned with glorious success. He is of the Moravian fraternity, and has been in the nacond chief of the whole Cherokee tribe, is one of that dear missionary's spiritual chilagain) given him in baptism, by Mr. Gambould. Mr. Hicks has been a professor of the religion of Jesus about four years, and has most satisfactorily supported the Christian character. He has probably more influence in the nation, than any other man in it; and he longs much for missionaries to visit his benighted brethren and teach them the way of life.

D: 45 : C NEW-YORK TRACT SOCIETY.

FOR THE BOSTON RECORDER. Extracts from the Sixth Annual Report of the NEW-YORK RELIGIOUS TRACT SociETT .- Feb. 1818.

At an early meeting of the Board, measures were adopted to augment the patronage which had been bestowed, with so sparing a hand, upon this important and useful institution. A Circular Address, explaining the objects of the Society, and urging upon Christians the importance of contributing to its funds, was ordered to be printed, and to be generally distributed among many of the religious congregations in this city; and each member of the Board was directed to promote the object, so far as practicable, by his own personal exertions. In consequence of the measures pursued, we have added to our ordinary funds about Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and have gained an accession of about One Hundred and Fifty to our list of annual contributors : a result which, although not equal to our wishes, has excited our gratitude, and enabled us to extend our operations beyond their former limits.

In the last Report it was mentioned, that a correspondence had been opened with a respectable gentleman in New-Orleans, on the subject of distributing French and Spanish Tracts among the inhabitants of Louisiana. It was also mentioned, that although the Board were convinced that great good might result from the distribution of such Tracts in that district of country, yet they felt constrained, by the stare of their funds, to relinquish the measure, at least for the present. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction we have now to announce to the Society, that in the course of the year, donations have been received, for this express object, to the amount of One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars ; and that we have ordered the printing of twenty thousand Spanish, and fifty thousand French Tracts -The whole number of the Spanish, and five thousand of the French Tracts, have already issued from the press.

An opportunity having lately offered, Tracts, were sent to a gentleman of this city, now in St. Jago, in Chili, for gratuitous distribution in that destitute part of the continent. One hundred of the Spanish Tracts have also been sent to the island of Cuba; and a quantity in both languages will be transmitted to New-Orleans by the

earliest conveyance. In this new department of their operations, the Board ascribe much of their success, under the guidance of a superintending Providence, to the liberality of a worthy and respectable American now residing in Paris. This gentleman, while on a visit last spring to his native country, expressed his strong conviction of the importance of distributing Religious Tracts in their own language among the French and Spanish population of Louisiana and of other parts of the continent, by commencing a subscription for the object with the sum of Fifty Dollars. It is due to our own feelings, as well as to the distinguished liberality of this gentleman, to add, that on leaving this city, he gave written instructions to his agent here, to present to this Society fifty dollars annually for the five succeeding years. The first annuity was received from the agent in the month of May. We cannot but indulge the hope, that this generous example may not be lost upon opulent Christians in this religious

and charitable community. The Tracts on hand at the commencement of the year, amounted in number to 17,650. In the course of the year, the Managers have printed 180,000; viz. 155,000 English, 5000 French, and 20,000 Spanish.

During the last year 66,220 Tracts have been sold, and 8,880 have been drawn from the Depository, by members of the Society, for gratuitous distribution.

Of the number sold, 15,950 were purchased by individuals, and 50,270 by societies.

The Managers have cause to regret that much more has not been accomplished by their exertions, during the period of six years. They derive however, no small satisfaction from the fact, that they have proceeded as far in the labor committed to their charge, as the restricted means with which they have been furnished, would permit. It is also a pleasing circumstance, that both the amount of their funds and the extent of their operations have been annually increasing; and under this view of the subject, they have reason in the emphatic language and the fervent spirit of Paul, to thank God, and take courage.

A letter, dated on the 20th of the last month, gives a very interesting account of the efficacy of Religious Tracts in the reformation of the father of a family and two of his sons. The father, it appears, is more than 60 years of age; and for thirty years he had been, not only profane and dishonest, but also an habitual and confirmed drunkard. His sons, brought up in indo-

lence and early trained to vice, had become as depraved as their father, and like him, obtained their subsistence by pilfering the property of their neighbors. Within the last year, however, they have happily abandoned their intemperate and vicious habits. They, who were formerly "awfully profane, and consequently despisers of every thing sacred," have become serious and punctution eleven years. Charles R. Hicks, se- al attendants upon the duties of the sanctuary; have instituted "family worship" at home; and have " publicly led in prayer, dren. His second name is Renatus (born | on several occasions, at a society in their neighborhood." Among the external fruits of their reformation, their dwelling, which was formerly the abode of " poverty and of wretchedness," has become the habitation of "industry, neatness, economy and comfort." The striking and happy change in the circumstances and the moral character of this family, is ascribed, " under the blessing of God," principally to " the perusal of Religious Tracts."

A letter from Mrs. Goodwin, Secretary of the Female Tract Society in Raleigh, (N. C.) was received in the month of July, accompanied with an order for the purchase of about 4700 Tracts. A second order, to the same amount, was subsequently received. In the first letter, the Secretary informs us, that the Society she represents had distributed during the year about 12,000 Tracts. "There have been," she adds, " five Female Tract Societies established in this State, since the formation of ours. So rapidly has the desire increased of doing something in the Lord's Vineyard. How strong the force of example ! and how cautious should we be that our examples are such as God will own & bless."

From the " Savannah Religious Tract Society," the Board have received the generous and acceptable donation of One Hundred Dollars. The amount of this donation, which proved an important and seasonable relief to our funds, was enclosed in a friendly letter by the Rev. William B. Johnson, President of the Institution.

In concluding our Report, we cannot omit to congratulate the Society, on the present sublime and auspicious aspect of the Christian world. Institutions for the promulgation of revealed truth are every where springing into life, and pursuing the great object of their existence, with uncontrolled and triumphant vigor. The friends of the Redeemer, in every quarter of the globe, are rising from their long slumbers; girding on the Christian armor; & advancing from victory to victory," under the banners of the Cross. The multiplied & combined movements in the moral world appear to mark the approaches of that period, when the Saviour of MEN, assuming his legitimate authority, shall become the King of Nations as he is the King of Saints; when the blessing of his Gospel shall be acknowledged from the rising to the setting sun ; and when all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God. Yes, Christian Brethren, the day of mil-

lennial glory will soon, we trust, dawn upon our sinful and benighted world. This desolate and barren wilderness will soon, in a moral sense, be clothed with the verdure, beauty, and bloom of Eden. Every valley shall soon be exalted, and every mountain and hill be made low: the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough hlaces hlain : the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it : for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Soon shall the Seventh Angel sound; and the proclamation. issued in Heaven, shall be echoed through the earth-Allelluia, the Lord God Omnip. otent reigneth-the king doms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

This stupendous revolution in the moral state of the world, although the work of an omnipotent hand, will doubtless, in some measure, be achieved through the instrumentality of human exertion. Perhaps the establishment of Sabbath Schoolsperhaps the dissemination of Religious Tracts, the distribution of the Bible, the labors of faithful and pious Missionariesperhaps the varied and vigorous combination of Christian effort, in this eventful age, are designed, under the control of the PRINCE OF PEACE, to subdue his enemies, and to prepare the way for his universal reign. Let the hope urge us forward, in our work of faith, with a purer love to the glory of his kingdom; and although the consummation of that glory may not be accomplished before we shall have been gathered to our fathers, yet we will indulge the expectation, that we shall, ere long, survey it from the Paradise on high. Let the hope inspire us with higher ardor, and prompt us to nobler resolution, in our hallowed enterprise : and, as there is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth on the earth, we will indulge the expectation, that we shall, ere long, participate in those holy transports which will pervade the celestial hosts, when, looking down from the realms of bliss, they shall behold this miserable abode of pollution and of servitude, transformed into a happy, repentant, and emancipated world.

During the past year, donations have been received to the amount of 318 dollars 50 cents, for the general objects of the Institution, and to the amount of 155 dollars. for the express purpose of printing Tracts in the French and Spanish languages .-Among the donations of the past year, we would mention particularly a pair of earrings, presented by a young lady of Greenwich, Connecticut, which were generously repaired for the Society without charge, and afterwards sold for four dollars. We state this fact as an example to other ladies, desiring them to recollect, that ornaments, which have become useless to themselves, may be productive of much benefit, if presented to an Institution like this.

By the Treasurer's account, it appears that the receipts during the year, (including a previous balance of \$46, 17) for subscriptions, donations, and sales of Tracts, was \$1917, 09; and that the balance then in the Treasury was \$109, 87.] REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

A brief Sketch of the progress of Religion in the county of Oneida, (N. Y.) commu-nicated for the Religious Intelligencer, by the Rev. Mr. GILLET, of Rome. .

To the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer. Sin,-The friends of Zion rejoice in her prosperity. It is their hearts' desire and prayer to God, that sinners may be converted and saved. They often watch for the special appearing of the Lord, as they that watch for the morning. When religion revives, when the house of God is filled with attentive hearers, when sinners, who have been stupid, begin to inquire the way to heaven, Christians take encouragement to be more ardent in their prayers and active in their duties. Why should they not feel deeply interested? for there is joy in the presence of the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth.

The numerous accounts of religious revivals, published in your weekly paper, have unquestionably been cheering and comforting to the hearts of many Christians. Accordingly I send you a brief statement of the progress of religion in this county. Some time last fall, Florence, and Remsen, towns at a considerable distance from each other, neither of which ever enjoyed the stated administrations of the word, were favored with the special influences of the Holy Spirit. After the work began, they were visited by neighboring ministers, and 1eceived some benefit from missionary labors. Churches are now formed in these places, where they very much need the regular administrations of the word and ordinances

of the gospel. In October, it was evident, there was an increasing attention to the means of grace in Rome. Public worship on the Sabbath, and conference meetings became more interesting. Christians appeared animated, and had unusual enlargement in prayer .-Since that time, about 40 have been hopefully bro't out of darkness into marvellous light. These spiritual blessings have not fallen upon us like a sudden shower, but more like a gentle rain. We have encouragement to believe they continue to descend.

In Verona, a town adjoining this, the werk of the Lord has been more extensive and powerful. It is hoped that 100 have been converted to Christ, since last Dec: Several are now enquiring the way to heaven with much solicitude. Mr. Brainard, the minister, will probably, at some future time, give you a particular account of this revival. In Vernon, where the Rev. Calvin Bush-

nell has been settled six or seven years, without seeing any special fruit of his labors, there is now great attention to the word of God. The Holy Spirit appeared to descend more suddenly, and more powerfully upon this place, than either of those above mentioned. It is but a few weeks since these special manifestations of divine goodness commenced. Notwithstanding about 40, I have been informed, are hope-

fully made the subjects of grace.

Will not all the send this account, and
feet interested in the prosperity of Zion, remember us in their prayers, and implore the continuance of divine favors? We know what a death-like stupidity often follows revivals. We have beretofore tasted the wormwood and the gall. May the great Head of the church preserve us from backsliding, and never suffer us to be Rome, April 24, 1818. Moses GILLET.

REVIVAL IN OTISCO, (N. Y.)

From the Auburn (N.Y.) Recorder.

The rise and progress of religion, in any place, is always interesting to the friends of Zion. The church in this place, was organized May 3d, 1803, consisting of eleven members, all of whom are now living, and living here. In the three succeeding years, 30 were added. In 1807, 9-in 1808, 0-in 1809, 10-in 1810, 20-in 1811, 14-in 1812, 9-in 1813, 12-in 1814, 20-in 1815, 10-in 1816, 4-in 1817, 56. The writer of this sketch was ordained and installed Pastor of this church, June 22, 1808. The people have uniformly been attentive to the preaching of the word. Not a year, I believe, has passed away, without one or more hopeful conversions. The additions to the church, however, during the years 1815 and 1816, were just equal to the deaths and dismissions; so that for two years the church had no increase. These two years, were eminently years of darkness. The state of the society for part of the time, was peculiarly distressing. The professed peonle of God, to an alarming degree slumbered! Instead of honoring they dishonored their profession! But in the midst of wrath, a gracious God remembered mercy! About the middle of the year 1816, some of the friends of Zion, I trust, began most sensibly to feel and lament her desolations; to feel and lament their own awful stupidity and departure from God .-Their prayers and conversation were changed, and so changed, that I could not but feel, that even dry bones would soon begin to live. I sensibly feit my hands strengthened, and my heart encouraged. The last Thursday in February was observed by the church as a day of public fasting and prayer; we attended the sacramental supper in the evening. The congregation generally observed the day; the assembly was uncommonly large and solemn. In one section of the society, where a weekly prayermeeting had been attended for months, conference and prayer-meetings became fre-quent, crowded and solemn. In this neighborhood, the revival evidently began. By the middle of May, some, in almost every family in the neighborhood were deeply impressed; and many, especially of our dear youth, in different sections of the society, began with deep concern, to enquire what they should do to be saved. During the months of May, June and July, many were evidently brought out of darkness in-to God's marvellous light. Since the

commencement of the revival, forty-se ven have professed their faith in Christ.-Twenty-five of the number are youths, the others, most of them are young married people: A goodly number who are hopefully the subjects of grace, have not yet united with the church. During the revival, five have united with the Baptists. Hundreds for a while appeared to be deeply solemnized. But many who were evidently convicted, beheld and wondered, but did not repent !! God in righteous judgment, is now evidently withholding the convicting and converting influences of the spirit.-We have great reason to fear, that he has in wrath, concerning many said, they are joined to their idols, let them alone !!

But the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. To the saints it has been a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power. God has strengthened Zion : he has greatly enlarged her borders, and to him be all the glory. WM. J. WILCOX. Otisco, April 1, 1818.

REVIVAL IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. GEORGE Scorr, to the Editor of the Weekly Recorder, dated Hookstown, (Pa.) March 30, 1818.

" For some time previous to the late revival, religion appeared in statu quo. In June, 1815, I was providentially called to preach a sermon on the out skirts of the Flatts Congregation, at a place called Muchmore's Bottom, on the Ohio. This place, a few years ago; was noted as a place of great wickedness, and especially for the sin of Sabbath breaking : and the inhabitants scarcely ever attended sermon. At this time, however, it pleased the Lord to make his power in some degree to be felt, and unusual solemnity appeared in the audience. After sermon a proposal was made to me to preach in the neighbrhood one week-day in every month; which I have done ever since, and I trust not without effect. Since that time, six have been added to the church in this little Society, one of whom received baptism in adult age. Here, a praying society has since been formed, consisting of four praying members. In the other parts of my congregations nothing hopeful for some time appeared, except a decent attention. In Mill Creek Congregation an uncommon apathy appeared even among professors, until the time of our sacrament in September last. At times professors began to feel the want of the Divine presence; we therefore appointed a day to converse with applicants for privileges, and agreed to devote the day to social prayer, should none apply; and this was published in the congregation on the preparation Sabbath. At the time we had no knowledge of a single application; but to our astonishment and shame, (for we were sunk with unbelieving discouragement,) we found such a number of applicants, that we were kept conversing with other members were uniting in prayer in the Meeting-house. At that time we admitted seventeen, of whom five were baptized at an advanced age. Since that time the appearance has continued to be favorable, and I trust the Lord is still working among us by his all-powerful grace. The work is entirely silent-a still small voice is as singular, as it is erroneous -and makes no other outward appearance than a solemn attention. Since the work began forty-one have been added to the church, thirty-five of whom were admitted during the last year, since the month of April. The Lord has done great things for us, and to him be all the praise."

NEW TRANSLATION.

Our readers have probably observed in several late numbers of the Recorder, an Advertisement containing Proposals for publishing a New Translation of the Bible, by JOHN BELLAMY, author of the "History of all Religions." Several of our Subscribers have enquired of us whether by publishing these proposals we intend to recommend the New Translation, as possessing the high value which is attached to it in the prospectus, and as a proper substitute for the Version commonly in use. Our answer is, we do not; we merely published it as the advertisement of a bookseller, as had been previously done by the Evangelical Magazine and several similar works in London; and it is always understood that the responsibility of advertisements rests on the advertiser. We have never seen any part of Bellamy's Translation except the specimen contained in the advertisement. That specimen, we acknowledge, has not given us a very favorable impression of the talents, learning, fidelity, or "orthodoxy," of the Translator. In confirmation of these sentiments, a friend has requested us to republish the following comments on Bellamy's Translation by NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. addressed to the Editor of the Hampshire Gazette, and published in that paper of Wednesday last.]

I observe in the Recorder of the 14th of April, a proposal for the publication, in this country, of a new translation of the Scriptures, by John Bellamy, author of the "History of all Religions." This work is said to be dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who subscribed for six copies, and among the other subscribers, are the Queen, the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, and a nu-

merous list of nobility and gentry.

There is something imposing in this parade of Royal patronage.—But however this species of patronage may assist the mechanic in vending his wares, it will require a very different species of authority and influence to give currency to a new version of the Scriptures. We are not accustomed to suppose, the Prince Regent and his brethren and sisters, nor the nobility in general, to be the best judges of the accuracy of a translation of Hobrew and Greek books. They may be civil and lib-

eral to an author or translator. vouching for the correctness of his

It is an agreed point among gen acquainted with the Hebrew langue a revision of the present version Scriptures, would be useful, as some might be corrected and many pass lustrated. But that the translation p fered to the public, will not answer the pose, is obvious from the specimen in the proposals, which consist of the select passages, exhibiting the diffe between the old and new translation are informed in the proposals that the "full authority, from the original, i variation he has made from the rec translation." There is an air of confi in this pledge, which to my mind, inc a defect of investigation, and the new lation of the select passages manif clearly that defect. My observation be limited to a few only of these pass

COMMON VERSION. Amos iii, 6. Shall evil be in the ci the Lord bath not done it?

NEW VERSION. Shall evil be in the city, and I hath not requited it?

The new translation of this passage to be at variance with the whole to the context-nor will the original word, rendered done, in the comme sion, bear the sense of required. and to requite, are senses radically de The present version expresses the although the Hebrew word rendere in many passages, and perhaps might be better rendered, appoint dained, or prepared.

COMMON VERSION. Gen vi, 6. And it repented the La he had made man on the earthand it ed him at the heart.

NEW VERSION. Yet Jehovah was satisfied that made man on the earth; though he

ed himself at his heart. The new translation of this pass undoubtedly wrong ; and the error, case as in others, proceeds from a derstanding of the primary sense verb. The first is often rendered to fort or console. But the primary se comfort, is to excite, animate, give strength-and this verb in Syriacsi to revive, to be roused or excited common version, " it repented the is not sufficiently accurate, although sense may be collected from it. The sense is, Jehovah was moved, at agitated, that be had made man earth; and he was exercised at his The latter clause is sufficiently core the present version. In the new tr tion it is egregiously erroneous.

COMMON VERSION. Gen. vi, 14 Make thee an ark of G wood; rooms shalt thou make in the shalt pitch it within and without with NEW VERSION.

Make for thee an ark of the wood pher ; apartments thou shalt make ark; there thou shalt expiate, with without, by atonement.

The change of Gopher wood, to we Gofther, indicates that the translate siders Gopher as the name of a which is probably a mistake. Ho can the translator mean by expir ark within and without by atonement it is to be presumed he does not me Noah was commanded to make ex for himself and family within and We read of atonement in the Leville made for a house, an altar, &c. bu fore the deluge? Beyond all questi old translation is correct. The besm of the ark with pitch was necessary l a similar practice still is to sect seams of a ship and preserve the tim The Hebrew word, rendered pitch, same as in the cognate dialects, the dae, Syriac and Arabic, and in some of dialects, which are still living lang the word has come down to modern with the same signification-not pitch, but a bituminous substance th formerly used for the like purpose, is evident and incontrovertible pro-

the old version is correct. COMMON VERSION. Gen. xxxvii, 3. Now Israel loved more than all his children, because the son of his old age : and he made coat of many colors.

NEW VERSION. Now Israel preferred Joseph before of his sons, for a successor of the cid after him; and he made for him a

of supplication. What the translator means by a sor of the eldership, I cannot cond Does he mean that Israel intended to inherit his honors and estate in ence to his older brothers and for the son, made for him, a garment of a po fabric? Where have we any author such an opinion? Besides, the sam brew word rendered eldershift by thor, is found in Gen xliv, 20; and to Benjamin. Did Israel intend Ben also for a successor to the eldership undoubtedly the new translation is rect in this particular, as it is in the quent clause, where a coat of many is changed to a vesture of supplied What is intended by this vesture, I conceive—the phrase is singular,

me unintelligible. Now it so happens that we find the Hebrew word, here rendered vest supplication, in 2 Sam. xiii, 18, 19, the word is explained. "And [1 had a garment of divers colors upo for with such robes were the king's ters, who were virgins, apparelled." this also a vesture of supplication? can be more obvious than the true it of the Hebrew word, in these passand the present translation is suffi

wich they have ioward a fulf Go preach the g much cause and died in th since that be g to subject t is the best m but that is nich have be would give, I illy employe ty of such va n that the] ntribute to t tread the am of the Mission

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shough perhaps striped coat or more exactly express the sense. lation is taken from the Syriruldaic sense of a verb, written me consonants ; but most cleargood authority.

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of seen the new translation by but from the examples givertisement, I have live securacy.—It is apparent that, years labor, the author has not ne step in the knowledge most for a translator, or a lexicograwedge of the primary sense in Hebrew—a knowledge withhe labor of another twenty years thim incompetent to his task. N. WEBSTER

nuing temarks respecting Mr. W.'s wary, are necessarily omitted.]

RECORDER.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1818. sdeservedly called a day of wonof the world, political, literary changing like that of the earth ering influences of spring. The ledeemer's cause is rapid beyond the monuments of his victorious lied in Christian lands, and the realy lustre are penetrating the the earth, which are full of the melty. But though so much has ine, and so much is now doing. ithe gospel, yet when we compare the Christian world, or the number limpe and America, who acknowis none other name under heavmen, whereby we can be saved. of the Lord Jesus Christ, with the they have made during eighteen and a fulfilment of his last commuch the gospel to every creature" such cause for astonishment and multitudes of the human race died in the midnight darkness of ice that benevolent command was nultitudes are every moment folinto a miserable eternity; and yet miessed followers of Him, " who sich, for our sakes became poor," to subject themselves to any conuse or trouble for the salvation of gellow-creatures! How many can mted in the possession, (it would be nimment,) of their inestimable prinothing, or next to nothing, for they acknowledge themselves infiid! Is not his command positive? tery possible claim to the service nires? Is it not an invaluable favor. nor, to be invited to employ oursubstance, as the instruments of in the promised reward of his larings on earth? Why then so slow to our fellow creatures the " glad at joy," which angels came from lish in this sin-benighted world? my deaf to the Macedonian cry of leting, wandering, fainting, dying ed we must tremble for the state on, who can be inactive in a day can hold their entrusted posses-"unyielding gripe," while they many ways, and on such incon-

a shut their ears, when "the groans !?? the best apology which numbers but that is indeed a forlorn and for who need be ignorant? We lewing Christians gravely reply to th have been made upon their limild give, if I knew the money lly employed—but I am doubtful of such vast collections; for how that the heathen are benefitted whibute to the missionary fund?" hid the annual reports or quarterthe Missionary Board?" " No."d the meetings of the Missionary 16."_" Dc you take any religious lication ?" " No !"-Indeed this face is most deplorable. It must, removed; and if Christians will cents per month, to learn the promer's cause, and their own duwith respect to it-if they will nor sacrifice, to obtain a view which "many prophets and kings e, and have not seen," let invally given them—let it be urged they shall be compelled to see te their indispensable duty, their "come up," heart and hand,

miy, that " the Lord bath need of

the Lord against the mighty." of The American Society for Wouth for the Gospel Ministry, the receipt of the following sums Jin April. Donations from vari-6,18; from annual subscribers \$8.

of the American Bible Society be receipt of \$,639 43 cents, as do Mitution for the month of April. tersary was celebrated in New they last. Particulars next week.

MORE BIBLE SOCIETY.

meeting of this Society was held on bly than usual.—The proceedwere extremely interesting ake a deep impression on all this of the Gospel, and are deng its principles.

made by the Rt. Rev. Dr. on. A. C. Hanson, in reply to the esented by the Society, to the id of managers; and the Hon. hogh, A speech of considerable ing other things the necessity of lary societies throughout the state, Seat objects of the association. ner in which, on the intimaman of this meeting, persons not s of the society pressed forward to on the list of contributors, ofidence of the effect produced by peals to the best feelings of hu-

aduces the hope, that this useful eafter meet with that encour-

or it so justly merits .- Fed . Gaz.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser. Sir,—I send you for insertion in your paper, the following anecdote, alike honorable to the political wisdom and religious zeal of the Emperor Alexander. I do not know that it has been before published in this country, and I have no doubt it will be interesting to your readers. Extract from a letter from the Rev. J. Paterson,

dated St. Petersburg, May 31, 1817. "As raper here is dear and not so good as we could wish, we (the Russian Bible Society) had petitioned his Majesty to allow us to import some Holland paper for the current year, and showed him that it would this year save us fifteen thousand rubles. He refused our request, for the sake

of the Russian paper manufactories, but that the Society might not lose thereby, presented us with fifteen thousand rubles."

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

The following is the translation of a letter from the Rev. Francis Martin, dated Bordeaux, 8th April, 1817, to his friend in England.

You know that some time ago in company with my friend Mr. Allen, I made a long journey into the different states of Europe, from which tour I returned home.

Since that time I have been engaged in making known to my friends the nature and objects of the various charitable and religious institutions which I had seen in England and elsewhere; and I must acknowledge their influence as proved by the lively desire of seeing similar establishments produce the same happy effects in our dear native country.

Feeling confident, that in your country, Sanday Schools, in the hands of Providence, have been the first and most efficacious means of exciting religious zeal, and also, that from them have arisen the Bible Society—the Tract Society—the British and Foreign School Society, &c. &c. I, in consequence, resolved to commence upon the same plan that has been pursued in England. and after surmounting many difficulties, have established in the Protestant Church in this place two Sunday Schools, in which 200 boys and girls, nearly all of the poorest class of society, and formerly without the means, are now receiving religious instruction.

We have divided our school in 8 classes, which are directed by 20 ladies and gentlemen, many of whom are persons of the first respectability. I have had a spelling book printed for the high-

er classes, and reading cards for the lower classes. In our 8th class, the Bible is read, and in our 7th, the Testament.

In this undertaking, I have received very considerable assistance from my kind and dear friends, the Reverend Messieurs Marche, Slories, and Jacquiers, three young ministers of the Lord, who, with me, are devoted to the study of Protestant Theology, at Montaban.

My dear father, who is pastor and president of the consistory of the church at Bourdeaux, is enchanted with the Sunday School children, and he encourages us with a truly apostolic zeal.

The Lord is with us, and continues to bless the work of our hands.

I shall pass by Montaban, Toulouse, and Montpelier, where I shall make it a point to speak of the happy effects of Sunday Schools.

Sabbath School for Male Adults. It is with great pleasure we learn, that a Sabbath School has been established in N. York, for the instruction of White Male Adults. Among the charitable experiments of modern times, one of the most interesting has been made in the teachng of adults, whose situation in early life precluded them from the opportunity of learning to read and write. In multitudes of instances, both in Europe and in this country, persons of all ages, from twenty to seventy years, have been taught to read and write, with much more ease, and promptitude, than was expected either by the instru ters, or the pupils. As the instruction aliuded to is to be furnished without expense, and as it is received without the slightest interruption to the daily labours or pursuits of the subject of it, it becomes an abject of great importance to them, in whatever point of view it may be considered.

N. Y. Daily Adv. A Sabbath School has been established at Kingston, Mass.; the number of scholars was greater than expected.

GREAT SEA SERPENT.

The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent seen on the 9th inst. The respectability of the source of the annexed Certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt :

AFFIDAVIT. I, Joseph Woodward, master of the schooner Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Pe-nobscot to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Agementicus bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat. Supposing it to be the wreck of some vessel , I made towards it; and on approaching it, to my surprize and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil,* and darted himself forward with amazing velocity-the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than 6 feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike him and rebound as though fired against a rock-he, however, shook his head and tail most terriblyhe again threw himself into a coil and came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time, I had charged my gun again and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came close under the bows of the schooner, and, had she not been kept away, must have came on board of us-he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side of the vessel and his tail the other--he played around us about five hours--- I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred-I judge him to be, at the least, twice the length of my schooner, say one hundred and thirty feet--his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen fect-his body, below the neck, at least, six feet diameter-his head was large in proportion to his body-his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color, and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone his gills were about 12 feet from the end of his

head, and his whole appearance was most terrific. His manner of throwing himself into a coil appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in perpendicular directions, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward in any direction with apparently the greatest ease

and most astonishing celerity.

Hingham, May 12, 1818. JOSEPH WOODWARD. Having read the above statement of Captain Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES, JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss.

Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter.

Holmes and John Mayo and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed is just and true—before me, Jotham Likcoln, jr. Jus. Peace.

The word "coil" does not exactly represe

the idea of the Serpent's appearance; but from a more particular description given by Capt. Woodward, it was of an undulatory appearance. Gen. Solomon Van Rensalaer, is elected a member of Congress from Albany county, N. Y. COL. TRUMBULL'S PICTURE.

The "Declaration of Independence," the first of the four historical pictures ordered by Congress to be painted by Col. Trumbull, is nearly faished, and will be exhibited in Washington at the next session of Congress. The picture covers a canvass measuring 18 by 12 feet, and contains no less than forty-seven portraits, thirty-seven of which have been taken from life by Col. Trumbull. It represents Congress in session, at the moment when Mr. Jefferson, attended by the committee appointed for the purpose of drawing the Declaration of Independence, and of which he was Chairman, is presenting the draft of that now venerable instrument. The scene is one of the most solemn and sublime, that can well be imagined; and the association of ideas to which it gives rise, is of the most impressive and interesting character. No inhabitant of this country can view it, without experiencing a deep sense of the hazards which the members of that illustrious assembly thus voluntarily assumed, -of the anxiety, the sufferings, and the triumphant success, by which that most important transaction was followed. Before this great and decisive step was taken, the people of the States considered themselves as only struggling against oppression—from that moment forward they contended for existence.

Col. Trumbull has in circulation proposals for an Engraving of this Picture, by one of the most eminent artists of Europe. Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Madisen and Monroe, are already subscribers to it .- Its universal patronage cannot be

OLD SOLDIERS. About 90 Revolutionary Soldiers received cer-tificates for pensions from Judge Hooker, in Pittsfield, on the 24th ult. and nearly the same in Stockbridge, on the 27th ult. These war-worn veterans were paraded in front of Mr. Hick's tavern, by a Lieutenant, the only officer among them, while waiting the arrival of the judge; and afforded a most interesting spectacle to the philan-thropist and patriot.—Stockbridge Star.

The following letter from the War Department, respecting the Pensions to the Revolutionary Soldiers, &c. was written to some person in Philadel-phia. War Department, Pension-Office,

April 14, 1818. SrR,-I am directed by the Secretary of War, to thank you for the communication of the 25th ult. and to remark that the claims of all those applying for pensions under the late law, will at once be refused, unless it shall be certified by the judge, from his own knowledge, or otherwise, that they shall be in reduced circumstances-and absolutely need the assistance of the country for their support. With real respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, G. Boyn.

Egyptian Mummy .- In one of the late vessels from Europe, there arrived here a genuine Egyptian Mummy, perhaps the first ever introduced into the United States. It is in a state of good preservation, and was procured in Egypt by Ward Nicholas Boylston, E.q. in his travels in that interesting and ancient quarter of the globe. He saw it taken from one of the catacombs at Memphis, (Saccara.) It is calculated that this embalment could not have been less than 24 centuries ago, as the most ancient writers mention, that the great art of embalment had then been lost in Egypt for many ages .- Centinel.

American Fur Trade .- Orders we learn have been issued by the War Department, for Maj. BRADFORD, with 200 men to establish a new military post on the Missouri, eighteen hundred miles above St. Louis, between which and Fort Clarke, the now highest military post on the Missouri, two intermediate posts will be erected. This chain will afford ample protection to the American traders, by checking the attempts of the British illuserant factors to trade, with the Indians within our boundaries, and preventing the too extensive monopoly of the Fur Trade, by the rich British north-west companies.

THE WEATHER.

Notwithstanding the weather continues cold, and the repeated rains have swelled the rivers and overflowed the meadows, our farmers say the prospects of a heavy crop of grass, and growth of fruit, were never more flattering. Connecticut river was said to be higher last week than has been known for 25 years. Many mills, bridges, &c. of course will be destroyed or injured.

The Merrimack river was swelled the last week to a height unknown before for upwards of thirty years. The intervale was inundated, some fields of which were sown-the small bridges on the tributary streams were generally carried away; and one toll bridge on the Merrimack (Canterbury) which had before been condemned as unsafe of passage, was swept off.

The severe storm of the 6th inst. appears to have been extensive. At Baltimore the lightning struck the roof of a two story brick house at the head of Bond-street, occupied by a black man and his family. The lightning descended to the second story where it struck the woman and three children in bed, and burnt them severely. The man who was sitting a short distance from the bed was very much burnt, and remained lifeless for nearly half an hour. At Fort Greene, (near Newport,) the flag-staff was struck with lightning and shivered to pieces. It was within a few yards of the powder magazine.

Curious Incident.

A Norfolk paper mentions the following, related by several gentlemen, while going up James' River in a steam boat.—In passing Day's Point they observed an Eagle, which, after hovering about the shore for some time, made a sudden dart into the water, where he remained, out of sight, about two seconds, and then re-appeared bearing in his talons a Fish, apparently three feet in length. In a minute or two, however, he plunged again into the water, and again appeared with his prey. This operation he repeated a second time, still holding the fish in his claws; a third time he descended with it, but was seen no more! The conjecture was, that the Eagle had got his talons so deeply inserted in his scaly prize that he could not extricate them, and his strength was not adequate to bear it away to the shore.

In a late debate in the British House of Commons, Lord Castlereah said, " the true interest of every Country was to throw wide open its Ports to the unrestrained Commerce of other Countries." And the sentiment was cheered from every part of

General Dawson, of Bertie county, North Carolina, charged with the murder of his own son, a very promising youth, of 9 years of age, was found guilty & was to be executed on the 22d inst.

Fires.—Brown's Mills, at Rochester, N. Y. were, with 6000 bushels of wheat, destroyed the 1st inst. Loss \$16,000.

Three buildings were destroyed in Winchester, Ken. the 17th ult. Loss \$20,000.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts
Missionary Society will be holden on Tuesday, 26th May current, 10 o'clock, A. m. at the
Vestry of Park-Street Church, Boston. The Anniversary Sermon will be at the Old SouthChurch,
at half past 7 o'clock. P. m. by Rev. Propessor
Ponten; after which a Collection will be taken
up for the benevolent purposes of the Society.

The TRUSTEES will mest at 6 o'clock, pre-ading evening, at the Exchange-Coffee-House. May 19.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mobile, Dec. 13, 1817 .- Capt. Call, of the U. S. army, has published in the Mobile Gazette, President's Monroe's proclamation forbidding all unlawful enterprizes, and for preserving the neutrality of the U. States, which he has done, he says, in consequence of having received information, that a combination of persons had collected within the territory, for the purpose of making a descent on the town of Pensacola. The editor of the Mobile Gazette describes the persons engaged in these enterprizes, as "bankrupts in character and fortune;" and that the principal aim in attacking Pensacola is, "the plunder of the warehouses of Forbes & Co."

Detroit, April 3 .- Mr. Collins, and his party from Chicago and Green Bay, inform, that the war belt had passed through the Winnebago, Sac, Fox, and Kickepoo nations, and that the met about 180 miles from Green Bay, 15 Chiefs of these tribes, as messengers to others : During the last winter the mercury at Green Bay, sunk to 34 degrees below zero.

Savannah, May 1 .- A gentleman from St. Johns, informs, that six men have been killed, and several others wounded, by a party of Indians near M'Girt's Creek, 30 miles up St. Johns river. Several of the persons employed at Fleming's Island, in cutting live oak timber, have retreated

Harrisburg, May 9.—On Saturday night last, Mr. John Boswell, of Lexington, son of Gen. Boswell, was murdered in a duel, with one Durand, from New-York. The duel had been publicly talked of a week before it was fought, yet no magistrate interposed his authority to pre-

TRIAL OF MAIL ROBBERS.

Philadelphia, May 12.—On Saturday last, after a trial of five hours before the Circuit Court in Baltimore, Joseph Thompson Hare, was convicted of having robbed the mail, and put the life of the carrier in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons. The punishment is DEATH. The trial was conducted by Mr. Attorney-General Wirt. The prisoner refused to plead. The circumstances developed by the witnesses are already before the public. Mr. Ludlow identified the prisoner; and swore that the robbers were armed with pistols and dirks.

John Alexander and Lewis Hare were tried on Monday and Tuesday following; both of whom were found guilty. Alexander acknowledged his intention to kill any person who made resistance. Lewis Hare being but about twenty years of age, was by the Jury and Attorney-General recommended to the mercy of the President.

FOREIGN NEWS:

FROM EUROPE.

London papers have been received to April 10. The army of occupation, it is said, will soon quit the French dominions .- The contingent of the minor powers, are, it is said, to march homewards in the month of May: the British and Russians remain until September; and the latter have agreed to transfer to France, by virtue of an arrangement not yet made public, the whole of the horses of their cavalry, artillery, &c. which saves effectually, the risk and expense of carrying them round by sea.

The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, (third daughter of their majesties) with Philip Augustus Frederick, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Homburg, took place at the Queen's palace on the 7th instant

It was reported that the Duke of Clarence was

about being married. We understand that when intelligence of the death of the PrincessCharlotte reached Bonaparte, he was overwhelmed with grief, and that for som time he confined himself without seeing any per-son. It appears he had calculated on being released when the Princess ascended the throne, and must have had some indication of that event, as the Prince Leopold, her husband, had been hi aid-de-camp. His hopes of liberty he now has reason to believe are very slender.—N. Advocate.

Gibraltar accounts to the 4th uit, announce that the plague continues to rage at Algiers with great violence, and that from 30 to 35 persons die of it every day. It had also spread to Oran. where it was making great ravages.

It was reported at Gibraltar, that the new Dey of Algiers had met the fate of his predecessors.-He was killed on the 5th of March, and it is said "his reign was but that of a day."

WEST-INDIES.

The Governor of Porto Rico has received despatches from Madrid, which induced a belief that war was about to take place between Spain and some other of the European powers, in consequence of which the inhabitants were heavily taxed for the purpose of placing the island in a suitable posture of defence.

A letter from St. Thomas, 29th April, says, " a schooner has just arrived here to-day, in five days from Porto Cavello, and brings the news that the Patriots under Gen. Paiz, were victorious in a late affair, and that they had already reached San Carlos, about 60 miles from the city of Valencia, Province of Carraccas."

ORDAINED, the 18th of March, Rev. LAVIUS HYDE, ever the Congregational Church and Society in Salisbury, Con. Introductory prayer by Rev. Charles Prentiss—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hyde—Ordaining prayer by Rev. Alexander Gil-let—Charge by Rev. Chauncey Lee—Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Pitkin Cowles—Address to the people by Rev. James Beach—Concluding prayer by Rev. Jonathan Miller .- The interestng scene was witnessed, with silent and solemn

attention, by a numerous concourse of people.

March 4th, the Rev. BENJ. B. STOCKTON WAS installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation atShaneateles, N.Y. Sermon by Rev. D.C. Lansing.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Mr. Samuel Blood, aged 80, t Mrs. Mary Parsons, in her 70th year.-Mr. William Wilkins, to Miss Sarah Brown.-Mr. Robert Fletcher, to Miss Eliza M'Gee.

In Dorchester, Mr. Enos Field, to Miss Eliza H. Blake—In Medford, Mr. Richard Ward, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. Jacob Tidd-In Lynn, John Flagg Gardiner, M. D. to Miss Abigail Augusta Phillips—In Brookfield, Mr. Timothy N. Wood, mer. of this town, to Miss Julia Upham Stone daughter of Rev. Mr. Stone.

In Roxbury, Mr. Increase S. Davis, of Brook-line, to Miss Nancy Cook.—In Gloucester, Capt. line, to Miss Nancy Cook.—In Gloucester, Capt. Samuel Pearce, to Miss Julia Maria, daughter of Israel Trask, Esq.—In Brattleborough, Capt. William Newton, of Marlborough, to Miss Betsey Harris.—In Portland, Mr. Ebenezer Robinson, to Miss Hannah Noyes.—In Portsmouth, Dr. Robert L. Thors, to Miss Charlotts M. Rogers.—In Litchfield, Con. Charles G. Loring, Esq. of this town, to Miss Ann P. Bruce.—In New-York, Rev. John Knox, to Miss Euphemia P. Mason.—John P. Mitchell, Esq. to Miss Lydia Willcocks.—In Patterson, N. J. Rev. William W. Phillips, to Miss Symington.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Job Prince, Eq. aged 65.—Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Mr. Nutting, aged 34.—Mr. Lawrence Martin, mariner, aged 41. His death was occasioned by falling from the main yard of the ship Liverpool Packet.—Mr. Richard Martin, aged 22.—On Monday, Miss Sally Gore Waters, aged 13.—Mr. David Green, aged 53.—Mr. Aaron, son of Mr. Ebenezer Leland, formerly of Rozbury, aged 21—Mrs. Martha Hatchmap, 63.

In Salem, Mr. Samuel Cheever, aged 60.
In Kingston, Mass. Mr. Nicholas Davis, aged 89.
In Charlestown, Miss Eliza Hunt, aged 15—In Medford, Miss Hepzibah Hall, aged 38—In Newport, R. I. Maj. Matthew R. Johnston, aged 56— In West-Haven, Con. Mr. James Reynolds, aged 87—In Hebron, Con. Col. Samuel Gilbert, 84. At Gorham, (Me.) April 29th, very sudder

At Gorham, (Me.) April 29th, very suddenly, Mrs. Grata Rand, 33, consort of Rev. Asa Rand, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, N. H. In Petersham, Mr. Asa Pond—In Sterling, Mr. Amos Ross, aged 53—In Northampton, Mr. James Shepherd, aged 72—In Easthampton, Mr. Eliakim Wright, aged 61—In Northbridge, Elder John Cooper, aged 68—In Oxford, Mr. Amos Shumway, aged 69—In Oakham, Mr. Amos Hunt, aged 80.

In Shrewsbury, Jacob, son of Captaiu Jacob Rice, aged 9 years. His death was occasioned by a fracture of the skull, and rupture of the membrane, through which a great part of the injured lobe of the brain, before death protruded.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

UST published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, at No. 50, Combill, a Reply to the Rev. Mr. Judson's Sermon on Christian Baptism; containing an official statement of facts. connected with his change of sentiments respecting Baptism, never before published. By Enoch Pond, Pastor of the Congregational Church in

Ward, (Mass.) Clergymen in the vicinity of the Author, speak of the above work, as being "not only a full re-ply to Mr. Judson, but also a lucid statement and confirmation of the truth respecting the controverted subject of Baptism, well worthy the perusal of the Christian public." Price 50 cents single, \$5,00 per dozen. May 19.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,

No. 8, State-Street,

AVE lately made considerable additions to
their assortment of BOOKS—among which are-Scott's Family Bible, 3 vols, with Notes, &c. following the Verses, (a great improvement); Romeyn's Sermons, \$5; Owen's History of the Bible Society, \$4; Accum's Chemical Amusements, \$1. Smith's Sermons, \$5; Adams's Latin Grammar, 75 cts; Stewart on the Mind, 2 vols. \$5,50; Female Scripture Biography, \$2, 75; Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Guide, \$2, 25; La Baum's Russian Campaigns, \$2, 75; Visit to London, plates, 37 cts; Manners and Customs, \$3; Natural History, \$1, 50; Count Fathom, by Smollet, \$1, 75; Doddridge's Rise and Progress, on handsome paper, \$1,25; Cowper's Poems, 3 vols; Annals of the Poor, 75 cts; Breckenridge's Louisiana, \$1, 25; Black's Chemistry, \$8; Chateau-brian's Travels, \$2, 75; Clark's Homer, \$2; Hobhouse's Alibana, \$3; Mawe's Brazil, \$3; Salt's Abyssinia, \$8,25; Stoddard's Louisiana, \$3; Coxe Davis's Chemistry, \$3; Accum's Tests, 1; Father as he should be, 6; Faber's Sermons, 2, 25; Grant's Popular Models, 1,50; Nicholson's Carpenter's Guide, 7,50; Juvenile Panorama, 1,75; Phillipart's Memoirs of Moreau, 2; Paired not Matched, 2; Carpenter's Prices, 75 cts; Cattle Doctor, 1; George Barnwell; Catholic Prayer Books; Marshal on Gardening, 2; New Robinson Crusoe, 1; Priestly's Notes, 10; Steel's Works, 2,50; Van Ess's Life of Bonaparte, 10; Foote's Works, 3; Game of Chess, 50 cts; Imitation of Christ, 75 cts; Hey's Surgery, 3, 50; Dialogues of the Dead, 87; Mourner Comforted, 3,25; Miller's Farriery, 1; Newcomb on our Lord, 2, 25; Pope on Bridge Architecture, with plates, 3, 50; Smith's History of New-York, 3,50. 6w May 19

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Particular Notice! ARMSTRONG'S Edition of Scott's FAMILY BIBLE will be raised three dollars a set after the first day of July, to Booksellers, and to subscribers. Four volumes of this edition are published, and the other two will be ready in a few weeks. Those who intend to subscribe should apply without delay to avoid the advanced price.

All agents who have names not returned to the publisher, or who shall be able to obtain any names prior to the first day of July, will be supplied on the same terms as heretofore. The rise of the price is neces, sary to indemnify the publisher for the loss of interest and for the risk ;-he invites all who desire to have the work, to send their names and have it at the old price. To such as cannot make it convenient to pay at present, a reasonable credit will be given. May 19.

Cut Nails, Spikes, and Brads. G. T. & E. ODIORNE, keep constantly for sale all sizes of Cut Nails, including Sheathing, Drawing and Slating Nails. Also, the best quality of London O. L. Steel-rolled steel for Carriage Springs—Huntsman's best cast do.— Iron Shovels, &c. 3m May 19.

HARD WARE.

NEWELL & DANA, No. 6, Broad-street have received by the late arrivals, an additional supply of Birmingham and Sheffield Wares, consisting of Fancy and Staple Goods, making their assortment complete in all articles wanted for the country, which they offer on the most favourable terms for cash or approved credit. May 19.

ROBERT L. BIRD.

No. 73, Newbury-street, opposite the Lion Tavern, HAS received by late arrivals—Crimson em-bossed Moreen, of a rich figure, for church Curtains, with Fringe, Lace and Tassels to match; ball and other curtain Fringes; white, chintz and bedtick Bindings. Also, one case of plain Hair Seatings of an excellent quality, for sofas and chairs, of the following widths, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, and 30 inches. Persons in the country may be furnished with the above as low as at any store in Boston. All orders promptly attended to. Boston, May 19. 4w

Fashionable and Good Hats. ENRY MESSINGER, at his Store No. 80, State-street, has for, sale, a genuine assortment of Gentleman's, Youths' and Children's Fashionable Hats, Foreign and Domestic, he believes as can be found in the town of Boston, (he

would not venture to say the United States,) which he offers by wholesale and retail at fair which he ofers by wholes the first retail at lar-prices, without quibling. Just received from Phil-adelphia, Umbrellas and Parasols of the very best quality. From London by the Galen, 20 kegs of superfine Mustard. From the Havana, a few Spanish Hats and Cigers. cp3w May 19

Elegant Wreaths, Roses and Garlands.

JOSIAH DOW, No. 56, Cornhill, will this day offer for sale, French Artificial Garlands, Wreaths, Crowns, and Moss Roses. Those who buy for retail, can have a handsome discount from the usual prices, and boxes for safe packing. White Silk Lace; black do: Italian Crapes; Choppa Romal Hdkfs: Cotton do; blue and black superfine Cloths and Cassimers; Lineus; black superfine Cloths and Cassimers; Lineus; Silks; Cotton Cambrics; Cambric Muslins: Thread Laces; green Table Cloths; extra fine plain and figured India Muslins; Sheer Lawns; Book Muslins; Leno do; India Imitation do; Ginghams; Calicoes; Straw Carpeting &c. very cheap for ready money.

May 19 cheap for ready money.

AN APPRENTICE

Is wanted at the Recorder Office. One of steady habits, who can read correctly, and conform to wholesome regulations, will meet with encourage-

POETRY.

LINES

Occasioned by reading some remarks on the prospect of a Rupture with Spain

Say! shall the crimson flag so lately furl'd, Once more float loosely o'er a groaning world! Shall the loud cannon belch its deathful roar, And slaughtered thousands welter in their gor Shall heaven born Peace on trembling pinions fly, To seek for shelter 'neath a distant sky? Shall the bar'd blade with livid drops be dyed, And Mars triumphant o'er the scene preside? Shall the lone widow's tears again descend, And Orphans mourn a Sire's untimely end? Detested War! Infatuation's child. How are thy votaries by thy spells beguil'd? With mad ambition hear them rave around, TO ARMS! to arms the distant rocks resound With thirst insatiate pant for human gore, And fiercely rush amid the clashing roar, Where bayonets jar, and glittering falchions gleam. And "licensed murder" blackens all the scene: E'en those who pray, "Oh! speed that happy morn "When glorious Peace shall every glade adorn, "When useless lances into scythes shall bend 44 And the broad falchion in a ploughshare end; When the great Prince of Peace descends to reign, And into one, unites all nations aim, When War's black horrors shall before them fly, And love and peace descend, and endless joy;" E'en those who thus approach the Almighty's

throne Oft catch the phrenzy by the breezes blown ; E en those who teach that man should meekly bend And deign to think his bitterest foe his friend, Too oft with ardor catch the inspiring sound, Prolong the shout and spread it wide around; With martial zeal review the embattled plain, And feel war's mania thrill through every vein ; Prompt to the fight, the lagging troops inspire, Arouse their passions, call forth all their fire; And point to glory on the ensanguin'd plain, As the chief prize held forth for mortal's aim ; Call pride, ambition, envy, hatred, ire, Exalted virtues-Patriotism, fire-And with thy name, Oh! meek Religion, crown The blackest crimes, that dæmons spread around Such are thy dark delusions, hated War, And thus do mortals urge thy crimson car : But shall Columbia's sons again advance, Rush to the field and hurl the thirsty lance. Thall " speculators" kindle wide the flame. And grovelling avarice feed on thousands slain ; Shall the loud clamours of a restless throng Of venal vot'ries urge the tide along, To that fell goal-destruction yawns beneath And swallows myriads in untimely death; Shall we, once more, renounce the charms

peace, And bid the warblings of her lyre to cease : Command the drum's discordant strains to pour, And shout so hear the thundering cannons roar View with fell joy our brothers press the plain, And glory o'er our fellow creatures slain : Forbid it heaven-Oh! may some guardian

Still shield my country from so dark an hour; Let not the wreath of Peace, so soon decay, But may its laurels gild a distant day; May mild forbearance still her councils guide And wisdom o'er her every act preside, May every blessing still her sons attend, And may she still be every nation's Friend Village Recorder.]

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the Washington City Gazette. Letters have been received from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the agents of the American Colonization Society. They arrived in London in December, after a very boisterous passage, in which they narrowly escaped shipwreck on the coast of France. They were received in England with the greatest kindness and attention, and every facility given them for prosecuting their researches in Africa, by some of the most distinguished characters in that country. After procuring much | crtions to diminish human misery, and difvaluable information in England, and obtaining , fuse abroad divine knowledge. In some letters to the governor of Sierra Leone, and other establishments in Africa, they sailed for that country early in February. The following are extracts from their letters :-

Extract of a letter dated London, Dec. 30, 1817. "Of the fifty-five days which have elapsed since our appointment as your agents, ten were spent in the United States; thirty on the Atlantic; ten in France; and five have passed since our arrival in England. You will see that we are just entering on the active duties of our agency. Though some delay has been inevitable, we have not loitered. Our passage across the Atlantic was very short. The nineteenth evening after we left the Capes of the Delaware, soundings were obtained at the entrance of the British channel. Our end seemed to be within our reach; but a terrific gale. which began on the evening of the 7th of December, taught us the fallacy of our hopes. Land had not become visible, and the thick clouds had prevented any accurate observation for some days. Both our latitude and longitude were doubtful. When the gale began the Capt. judged it prudent to put back to sea a few hours. Eighteen hours after, when the violence of the gale had not abated; when the sea raged, and the soundings continually diminished; when it seemed impossible to retrace our path with a hope to ride out the tempest, the masts were ordered to be cut away, and the anchors to be cast. In a short time our large new cables were dissevered by the rocks, and the ship was at the mercy of the winds, without masts, sails, or anchors .-Our worthy Capt. said that he had done all in his power for our safety, but that we were lost; the ship could not survive the tempest. A long reef of rocks soon appeared before us, frightfully dashing the waves into the air. At this spectacle, our Capt. said, we have but a few minutes more in this world; then hastily stepping into the boat astern, attended by his little sons, and a skilful sailor, he, with a hatchet, cut the cordage of the boat, and she was driven away. We saw them a moment and saw them no more. Through the mercy of God, without human foresight, and to our utter astonishment, a current in the sea carried the ship around the point of the rocks. They were supposed to be at the western extreme of the island of Guernsey. Confiding in that power which gave us this signal deliverance, we succeeded the third day after in entering the harbor of St. Maloes in France. After a detention of four days in quarantine, we arrived in London by the way of Havre and Southampton in

welve days. Both in France and in England we have been uniformly treated with civility and kindness. We have already had interviews with several of the principal gentlemen to whom our letters were addressed. They have received us with much cordiality, and view the objects of the American Society with sentiments of enlarged benevolence."

Extract of a letter dated London, Jan. 17, 1818. "His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, has been in the country for several weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal Highness on our behalf, to inquire whether he would prefer having the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town. He appointed an hour this day, when he would be in town, and would see us in person. Mr. Wilberforce attended us to Gloucester House. His Royal Highness entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States, the number and situation of the people of color, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the Society, we put into his hands a primed copy of its constitution, together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which, he shewed himself, by his words and countenance, to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. Wilberforce engaged to be a medium of its safe transmission. He added, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our route, and that the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society. In the mean time he requested that in our communication to the American Society we would take notice of his having received the letter of the American President, and to make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the governor of Sierra Leone and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage and assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast.

Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a Christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Presever of Men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exfuture letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favors which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shewn themselves " ready to every good work," disregarding distinctions of nation, land, or color."

EXTRACT. London, Jan. 28, 1818. " In opposition to opinions now circulated in the United States, the colony at Sierra Leone was never more flourishing. Its internal government is regularly administered; its power fears no assault from the native tribes, and its influence contributes much to the civilization of the adjacent country. Measures are adopted for the education, Christian instruction, and internal improvements of the colony, which must be attended with the happiest results. Its population exceeds ten thousand." D: 45:

For the Boston Recorder.

In the prosecution of the late war, a great amount of military articles, such as guns, pistols, swords, clothing, and others of minor consequence, were purchased and used by individuals, a considerable proportion of which are by the peace we now enjoy rendered useless to the proprietors; some of whom, in a pecuniary point of view, were greviously burdened in procuring them; and who herein find an apology for doing nothing, or less than they have a heart to do, in affording pecuniary aid to the great benevolent institutions which are powerfully and successfully operating to ameliorate the condition of the human family

Such I believe is already the change in public sentiment in regard to peace and war, that not only those who sustained war expences without pecuniary embarrassment-but also those who did not, will, as donations, most cheerfully part with the martial weapons and dress which they hold as useless and decaying property, in the present peaceful condition of the world, if any Peace Society or other benevolent society will make known to the public, that its funds can probably thereby be essentially increased, and of quence its operations extended.

I have been prompted to make the above communication, because I hold several of the articles mentioned therein-which are in a good state of preservation-have been used to further military operations, which I am desirous of placing at the disposal of some Peace Society, which shall cause them to operate in a manner diametrically opposed to that for which they were originally constructed. My object in part would be attained if the articles were disposed of by myself for mo-ney, and the avails presented to some Peace Society; but as I have reason to believe there are many circumstanced like myself, have thought that a plan should be suggested that would invite their co-operation, and by method augment the sum total of good. "Philo Pacifices."

Hartford, (Con.) May 4th, 1818.

PEACE SOCIETIES. A Branch of the Massachusetts Peace Society. has been formed at Jaffrey, N. H. Letters from Pennsylvania and North-Carolina, afford reasons for expecting that Peace Societies will be formed in those States .- Friend of Peace, No. 12.

LITERARY. Messrs. James Eastburn & Co. of N. York, have recently published a new work, entitled-" The Resources of the United States of America; or a View of the Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Financial, Political, Literary, Moral and Religious capacity and character of the American People.—By JOHN BRISTED."

This work is divided into chapters in the following manner. Chap. 1. Territory, Agriculture, population and navigable capacity of the U.States—2. Commerce—3. Manufactures—4. Finances—5. Government, policy and laws—6. Literature—7. Hubits, Manners, and Character-Conclusion-Present State of Europe." The author, it will be apparent, has gone over very interesting ground and it is no more than justice to say, that he has collected a mass of important information on the various subjects which he discusses.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Bristed takes notice of the opinions which various writers, particularly foreigners, have expressed with regard to this country—the works of several of which he treats with merited severity. In opposition to such writers, he expresses himself in the following manner-"The United States possess prodigious physical capabilities of wealth and greatness, in a home territory spread out to an enormous extent, and fertile in most of those productions which administer to the necessities and gratifications of man: in navigable rivers, capacious and convenient ports, and the Atlantic main, which connects them with the other portions of the world. All these advantages brought into exercise, by the spirit and perseverance of an intelligent & enterprising people, afford the means and facilities of equiring ample power and permanent strength. Indeed, the whole aspect of Nature here, in America, has a direct tendency to enlarge and elevate the mind of the sensible and refined spectator .-Little are the feelings of that being to be escried, whose heart does not swell with sublime emotions when he sees with what a bold and magnificent profusion the living God has scattered the great works of his creation in this quarter of the globe ; on how vast and awful a scale of grandeur He bas piled up the mountains, spread out the valleys, planted the forests, and poured forth the floods."

It is not practicable in a notice of this kind, to do justice to the merits of a work like the present. It embraces too many subjects, and these of great magnitude, for a newspaper paragraph. The task must be left to be fulfilled by the professed critic, or by individuals for their own satisfaction. We have not a doubt that Mr. Bristed's book will be considered as an important and valuable addition to the literature of our country; and that men of all classes will find themselves indebted to him for the extensive collection of materials which he has furnished for their amusment and instruction.

THE FRIEND OF PEACE, No. 12.

Is just published by J. T. Buckingham, Boston. Contents.—Example of a just and necessary War—Review of Dr. Franklin's account of War— Review of the Trial by Jury compared with War-Horrors of War at Leipzic, 1813-Loss of Lives in the late War-On compensation to Sufferers by War-Sentiments borrowed from the American Society for Colonizing the free People of Color-Three letters addressed to Christian Ladies-Review of an awful explosion-Imperial Policy-Extract from Paradise regained—Obituary—Editorial Note-Interesting Facts.

The unspeakable importance of promoting and cultivating Peace and preventing future Wars, and the hope of finally obtaining this great object, must make welcome every rational and probable means, adapted to that end. Such we trust are the periodical numbers of the Friend of Peace. those who read only for amusement and to fill up time, must be agreeably entertained, by the variety, pathos & philanthropy, pervading every page.

VIOLENT AND SINGULAR OUTRAGE.

London, March 18 .- About half past 8 o'clock last Sunday morning, as the Rev. Mr. Mathias was celebrating mass, at the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, Spanish place, Manchester-square, London, and had his hands uplifted before the altar, saying the Lord's prayer, a middle aged person respectably dressed, entered the chapel, and making his way through the congregation, who were on their knees at the time, in the act of supplication, he got up to the railing before the altar, with a naked sword in his hand, which he brandished over his head. He jumped over the railing and made several cuts across the hands and arms of Mr. Matthias, who retreated backwards to the sacristy, still followed by the assassin. The alarm brought the Rev. Mr. Gandolphy, out of the sacristy to his assistance, and prevented his being murdered. The congregation were thrown into such contsernation, that they were momentarily deprived of the power of acting, until an Irish la-borer ran to the assistance of Mr. Gandolphy, and seizing the sword, wrested it from the assassin's grasp, while Mr. Gandolphy cut his sword belt, and took it from him. The villain was secured and taken into the sacristy, where he was kept in safe custody. The Rev. Mr. Matthias again returned to the altar all over blood, with his hands and arms cut desperately; but still, with the greatest fortitude, he concluded the celebration of the mass, after which he was taken home, (fainting from loss of blood) to his house in Adam street. We are happy to learn that none of the wounds are mortal, and that there are strong hopes of his recovery. After prayers the assassin was given into the hands of the police, who conveyed him to Mary-le-bone watch-house, for security. On his arrival at the watch-house, he was searched; nothing was found on him but a pen-knife, which he readily delivered up. After he was secured in the watch-house, he was visited by some of the clergymen, to learn who he was, or what his motive could be, when it was ascertained that he was a gentleman of property, residing in Cumberland street, New-road, and that he left home that morning about half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of going to chapel. It is supposed that the unfortunate man committed the act in a state of insanity, as it could not be premeditated. it not being known who was to officiate at divine service, that morning, and the attack might have been made on any other person. Several of his friends visited him in the course of Sunday.

WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE.

The following extraordinary fact is recorded or a tomb-stone at Green Bay, in the island of Jamaica: "Here lieth the body of H. Goodping, Esq. who departed this life at Port Royal, Dec. the 22d, 1739, aged 80 years. He was born at Mount Pelo, in France, but left that kingdom for his religion, and came to settle in this island, where he was swallowed up in the great earthquake in 1692, but by Divine Providence was, by another violent shock, thrown up into the sea! which at that time ran mountains high, and miraculously saved himself by swimming, until by force of the waves he was driven near the land, where he was rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a small vessel, and again safely landed. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him, and much lamented at his death.—Peace to his manes."—London p.

ROYAL COURTSHIP.

The Duke of Clarence (third son of the British King) has requested the assent of the Prince Regent, to his marriage with Miss Wickham, a British subject, and one of the richest heiresses in the United Kingdom. This has been refused by the Prince Regent; with, at the same time, an intimation, that his assent would be given to an union with a toyal princess of any ferries. with a royal princess of any foreign protestant House; and the Duke has made an offer, by a special messenger, of an alliance with a youthful Princess of Hesse.

IRELAND.—It is now a considerable time since the serious attention of Christians in Britain, has been turned to IRELAND. Societies have since been multiplying there, and the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour has found its way to many a dark and benighted corner of our country; among others, is the Religious Book Society, established in Dublin, on 26th December, 1813. A subscription of 50. per annum constitutes a member, and a donation of 21, 10s. a member for life. Since its commencement, this Society has been the means of circulating in Ireland upwards of 2000 Bibles and Testaments, and about 102,000 Religious Tracts & Books .- Evang. Mag.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Essex Agricultural Society met at Topsfield m Wednesday last, when an Address of the President, the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, (who was unavoidably absent attending his duty as a Counsellor) was read .- "The subjects of this learned elegant and perspicuous address," says the Salem Gazette, " we understand were domestic Animals. or the live stock of a farm ; Green Food, compre hending Carrots, the Great Beet or Mangel Wurtzel, the Swedish Turnip, and Indian Corn plants while abounding in sweet juices; Ripened Indian Corn, and Wheat; which he treated in the manner of a scientific and practical farmer, and greatly to the satisfaction of the Members who attended the meeting."--Cent.

> RAISING TURKIES. From the New-Branswick Times.

In casting my eyes over the Times of last week, I saw a small paragraph relating to young Tur-kies, the substance of which was, to take from the nest all the first eggs. This may be a good plan in preserving the chick, but it would at the same time, force the hen to leave her nest, which would be almost as bad.

Now my plan would be, and has been, for these some years past, to immerse the young chick in cold water immediately on its leaving the shellthis will effectually preserve it from both the rickets and the weather. I am also fully convinced that this would be a much better mode of raising Turkies than the former, as in that case by removing one evil you would incur another.

Last year by way of experiment, and to prove whether this process would answer, I put one Turkey egg with ten Duck eggs under one hen, in due time they were hatched. I immediately plunged the young Turkey under water, and left it in that wet state with the hen; afterwards I removed them to a small pond of water, to and from which the young Ducks were continually running, by this means exposing the Turkey to wet and cold; yet the Turkey did better, and grew faster, than any of the rest, and I often saw it wade in the water, up to its knees, after the young Ducks. This, I should suppose would be a sufficient proof, that the tender constitution of the Turkey may be rendered strong and robust enough to endure the sudden change of heat and cold. When there is a long storm, care should be taken that the Turkeys be kept dry.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. We learn with pleasure that the Rev. Messrs Blythe, Fishback and Cunningham, of this town, and the Rev. Mr. Wallace of Paris, have, by the contributions of Ladies belonging to their respective congregations, been constituted members for life of the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society. Ever since the first promulgation of Christianity, females have displayed a peculiar attachment to the cause of the Saviour, and by their justly extensive and powerful influence, essentially contributed to the success of the gospel throughout the world. We hail with pleasure these pledges of their zeal in behalf of an institution, so eminently calculated to do good, as the Kentucky Auxiliary Bible Society.-Lexington Monitor.

A fire at Philadelphia destroyed a Stable & Tavern. The house of Penn, venerable by having been his residence, and known as the place of meeting of the first Continental Congress, was rendered untenantable.

The Methodist Meeting-house in Baltimore was in great danger from the fire in Mr. Mott's stables, near it. The fire repeatedly reached the neighboring buildings, but was checked by the ardor of the fire companies who did their duty.

DEATHS.

Died in Lisbon, Baron Onatola, Farmer General of Tobacco, who has left property to the amount of 15,000,000 florins. According to the directions of his will, his coffin was covered with gold, and fastened with a gold lock, the key of which, also of gold, has been delivered to his next of kin.

At Manchester, England, on the first February, Mr. Joseph Aitkinson, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends. His death was awfully sudden; he had gone in as good health as usual to the meeting-house, where he had not remained long before he sunk down and instantly expired, in the presence of his wife, who was so overwhelmed with grief, by this sudden calamity, that she died on the 24th.

In Shawnoetown, Indiana, Gen. Thomas Posey. He greatly distinguished himself during the revolutionary contest, particularly at the assault of Stoney Point, under the command of the gallant Wayne, being the first man who mounted the walls. He has since held many important stations in the civil list of the U. S. He was a Senator in Congress for some time from the State of Louisiana, and afterwards the territorial Gover-

In Ohio, Mr. John M'Donald, in the 90th year of his age. His wife died about 18 months since. They had lived together 65 years.

In Cohasset, on the 8th inst. Mr. John Wheelwright, in the 99th year of his age.
In Weston, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Washington Pierce, aged 37.

In the decease of Deacon SALISBURY, of Boston, the 2d inst. though his years were many, society, friendship, an extensive family, and the Church of Christ, have abundant cause to weep. His mental energies were but little impaired, and his active usefulness was conspicuous to the very moment of that attack, which carried him to the chamber of sickness, and confined him to the bed of pain, of languishing and death. His religion, of which he was an early professor, was of a kind "retired, yet substantial, elevated in its principles, yet chiefly discernable in the moral regulation of the heart and life by the precepts of the Gospel."
Through the whole of his sickness, though at times his sufferings were acute and protracted, his patience and devout submission were uninterrupted, and his chief thoughts were on the concerns of his soul. The early cloud gradually dispersed, and, as the offspring of humble faith in a Divine Saviour, his last days were filled and brightened with a hope, which the world could neither impart, disturb, nor destroy.—Gaz.

Academy in Milton.

MISS E. WADSWORTH, informs her friends and the public, that her Academy in Milton, is opened for the reception of young ladies.—She pledges herself to make every effort in her power to advance the moral and literary improvement of her pupils. She instructs in all the various solid branches of education. Also, in plain and ornamental Needle-work, Drawing, Painting, &c. Reference to the Rev. S. Gile, Messrs. Henderson Inches, and S. H. Babcock, or to E. Wadsworth, at her Academy.

Milton, May, 1818.

HARD WARE AND CUTLE HOMES & EUSTIS, No. 34, Bread have received, per ships Liverpore et, and Falcon, their spring supply Ware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, viz. Locks of all kinds; Thumb Latches Locks of Tea Trave. Brass Kettles; Ten Trays; Buttons, an extensive variety; Spectacles, old sights; Commode Knobs, some elegant; Gilt Shoe, Buckles, &c.; Knives and Ford Penknives; Buttons; Scissors; Razors, some very superior; Sickles; Plane frons; Chissels; Files; Cast Steel Cross Cut Saws, &c. &c. (L) Blistered Steel, warranted. Which are now opening and are offere on liberal terms, for cash or credit.

HARD WARE.

Street, have received Milo, Liverpool Packet and Falcon, a assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware which they offer for sale on good term to credit.

PAPER HANGINGS, NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP OSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 6 hill, have on hand one of the best as of PAPERS and BORDERS, in this town ing of American, French, English and in ufacture, which they offer for sale, at very

AMERICAN—A complete assorting qualities and prices. As the business of a turing is done under their immediate in they can with confidence recommend the as being equal to any made in this town, rant the color to be equal in durabile. French and English. They make pers agreeable to the generous old fashio putting in each roll 16 sheets of 34 v which makes them contain about one than French rolls. FRENCH-Just received a fresh ass

among them are, Monuments of Paris, View of River Bosphorus, Cook's Voyages, Picturesque,

English Gardens, Italy, and a great many low priced. Elegant Satin striped Papers, with se Borders to match—Landscapes and figuredo—Plain Papers, all qualities and color

Fire board Papers.

ENGLISH—Handsome small from ground, with cloth Borders, silk do—Pla

INDIA-Gold and silver flowered Pap variety, one set in particular, very elegant Purchasers are invited to call and and they are assured they shall find the low as at any other store in town, whatevery traders, at the lowest wholesale price

Earthen, Glass & China Wa

NORCROSS & MELLEN No. 15, Exchan AVE on hand, 782 packages of CRO GLASS, & CHINA WARES, the pr which they have received by the Livery et, George Porter, and other late a Liverpool, among which are a variety and valuable articles of the newest pa With 150 assorted Crates, put up po

for the country trade. Ware repacked as usual, in the bes and on terms as good as can be obtain 6w.

PARTNERSHIP.

ELIAS MAYNARD, would inform and customers, that he has taken iel Noyes, into partnership, and the bus in future be transacted under the firm of MAYNARD & NOYES,

Who will keep constantly for sale, Cornhill, an extensive assortment of D MEDICINES, together with a great other articles usually sold by Drug-assure Physicians and the public, that intention to keep their assortment or have every article of the first quality every exertion to give satisfaction may favor them with their patronage

One of the firm may always be in Shop, night and day, to wait on those Physicians' Prescriptions will receive Association be complied with.

ANDREW ELLISON-T RESPECTFULLY informs his frier public, that he continues to carry siness at No. 4, Cornhill-square, oppo of State-street; being a little more the noise and bustle of the front, find to pay more personal attention to may be favored with in the line of and hopes by punctuality and neath tion to merit a continuance of the li-agement he has heretofore met with N. B .- All articles generally the above business kept on hand, via Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vesting Gloves, &c. &c.

BANGOR BANK NOTICE is hereby given that the BANGOR BANK have on Instalment of Twenty-Five Dollars of the Capital Stock of said Bank to before the first day of June next.

Bangor, April 29, 1818. E. ADA.

FUNERAL DISCOU TOR sale at the Recorder-Office Cents, a DISCOURSE, delive tree, on Thursday, April 9, 1818, a of Mrs. SARAH S. STORRS, wife of S. STORRS—by DANIEL HUNTING. the Fourth Church in Bridgewater.

WILLIAMS's ANATOMICAL EXHIB

THE Anatomical Preparation - Wax, by Williams, are open This exhibition, displays all the parts of the complicated and mag

parts of the complicated ture of the human body.

This noble work is the production of the production

MR. BURR'S
BEACON-STREET SCI

IN which are taught Reading,
metic, English Grammar, Geo
Greek, &c. is open for the reception
dies every Monday during term tin
Pleasant Accommodations for 2
Reference, to Rev. Dr. Freema Reference to Rev. Dr. Freeman ford, Esq. or Rev. Mr. Hunting. Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury.

A Genteel House in To be let, situated on the C
Phillips' Academy, and the
stitution. Inquire of S. Farrar.
Andorer, April 30, 1818.

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